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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Poland**REPORT****SUBJECT** State Economic Planning
Commission (PKPG)**DATE DISTR.** 9 FEB 1959**NO. PAGES** 1**REFERENCES** RD**DATE OF
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DATE ACQ.**

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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. [redacted] a report on the State Economic Planning Commission (PKPG) which was replaced in 1956 by the present Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers.
2. The report contains information on the general organization of the PKPG and on the Small Industry Department of that organization. In addition there are [redacted] former officials of the PKPG many of whom are assumed to be in related positions of the Planning Commission.

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General Organization

1. Until mid-1956 the State Economic Planning Commission was the supreme authority for planning and fixing production quotas, categories of output, division of production, allocation of raw materials, and means of production; ministries were executive organs of the PKPG. The centralized planning system, however, proved detrimental to the Polish economy, and in mid-1956 the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, whose duties were limited to the preparation of drafts, supplanted the PKPG. Since the reorganization ministries have also worked out their individual draft plans. An Economic

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Council (Rada Ekonomiczna), which was established in late 1956, studies both draft plans and submits an opinion to the Council of Ministers, which is the ultimate authority in such matters.

2. The central office of the PKPG occupied a four-story building at 5, Plac Trzechkrzyzy, Warsaw, and additional offices were in a five or six-story building on Zorawia Street which also contained offices of the Ministries of Building Materials and Chemical Industry.
3. The PKPG had 1,600 workers, but a reduction in force to 900 attended the reorganization, with further cutbacks projected. The number of deputy chairmen and departments on the new commission was reduced, and departments were merged into "teams".
4. Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski was the head of the PKPG. There was, however, no clear division of responsibilities between the chairman and one of his deputies, Leon Kasman, who was in charge of the following departments (departament):
 - a. Coordination (Dep. Koordynacji).
 - b. Agriculture and Forestry (Dep. Rolnictwa i Lesnictwa).
 - c. Internal Trade (Dep. Handlu Wewnetrznego).
 - d. Foreign Trade (Dep. Handlu Zagranicznego).
 - e. Regional Plans (Dep. Planow Terenowych).
 - f. Long-Range Planning (Dep. Planow Wieloletnich).

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5. Another deputy chairman, Franciszek Blinowski, was in charge of the following departments:
 - a. Employment (Dep. Zatrudnienia).
 - b. Cultural and Social Institutions (Dep. Urzadzen Kulturalny i Socjalnych).
 - c. Cost and Price Policy (Dep. Kosztow i Polityki Cen).
 - d. Communal Economy (Dep. Gospodarki Komunalnej).
6. Deputy chairman Adam Wang supervised the following departments:
 - a. Metallurgy (Dep. Hutnictwa).
 - b. Machine Industry (Dep. Przemyslu Maszynowego).
 - c. Mining (Dep. Gornictwa).
 - d. Chemical Industry (Dep. Chemii).
 - e. Building Materials and Paper (Dep. Materjalow Budowlanych i Papieru).
 - f. Light Industry (Dep. Przemyslu Lekkiego).
 - g. Food Industry (Dep. Przemyslu Spozывczego).
 - h. Minor Industry (Dep. Przemyslu Drobного).
 - i. Energy (Dep. Energetyki).
 - j. Balancing Machine Production (Dep. Bilansow Maszyn).
7. Deputy chairman Edward Schneider was in charge of the following departments:
 - a. Balancing Raw Materials (general) (Dep. Bilansow Materjalowych).

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- b. Balancing Raw Materials for Foundries (Dep. Bilansow Hutnictwa).
 - c. Balancing Raw Materials for the Building Materials, Paper and Wood Industries (Dep. Bilansow Materjalow Budowlanych, Przemyslu Papierniczego i Drzewnego).
 - d. Balancing Light Industry Raw Materials (Dep. Bilansow Przemyslu Lekkiego).
 - e. Balancing Raw Materials for the Chemical Industry (Dep. Bilansow Przemyslu Chemicznego).
 - f. Balancing Raw Materials for the Food Industry (Dep. Bilansow Przemyslu Spozywczego).
 - g. Balancing Raw Materials for the Non-ferrous Metals and Cable Industries (Dep. Bilansow Przemyslu Metali Kolorowycy i Kabli), which may have been merged with the aforementioned
→ department for balancing foundry materials.
8. Deputy head Poltuzycki (fnu) supervised the military industry. A deputy and four departments, the designation of which was secret, were subordinate to Poltuzycki.
9. Deputy chairman Mieczyslaw Lesz was in charge of the following departments:
- a. Technical Development (Dep. Posteru Technicznego).

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- b. Transport and Communications (Dep. Komunikacji i Łączności).
 - c. Economic Cooperation (Dep. Współpracy Gospodarczej),
which was transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Trade
in mid-1956.
10. Deputy chairman Kazimierz Secomski was in charge of the following departments:
- a. Investments (Dep. Inwestycji).
 - b. Construction (Dep. Budownictwa).
 - c. Supreme Commission for the Evaluation of Investment
Projects (GKOPI).

The Minor Industry Department

11. The Minor Industry Department directed the development of this branch of the economy, which comprised the cooperative sector as well as private plants and workshops. Following is a list of products the manufacture of which was either partially or entirely planned by this department: Industrially-made foodstuffs, ready-made clothing, footwear, metal and chemical products for general consumption, chemical products for agriculture, sport utensils and accessories, musical instruments, toys, buttons, brushes, agricultural machinery, bakery and flour mill equipment, accessories for the machine and ship building industries, medical equipment, furniture, building materials, and plastic products for mass consumption.

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12. The approximate number of industrial units controlled by the Minor Industry Department was as follows:
 - a. State plants subordinate to central administrations: several hundred.
 - b. Plants subordinate to voivodship national councils: over one thousand.
 - c. Cooperatives: about three thousand.
13. In 1956 minor industry comprised about 10 or 11 percent of the total of Polish industry; two-thirds were cooperative enterprises, and the remainder government plants and factories under the voivodship national councils. Private workshops and plants constituted about two percent of Polish industry.
14. The value (sale price) of production of minor industry in 1956 was 20,000 million (?) zlotys, while the 1956-1960 Five Year Plan calls for a production of 30,000 million zlotys. According to a plan under discussion in the department in 1956, minor industry was to undergo a 50 to 60 percent expansion by 1960. This figure included increased production as well as the establishment of new production units, and growth was to take place chiefly in fields where competition from other branches of the economy was not expected.

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15. Following were employment statistics in various branches of minor industry (per 1956):
 - a. Building materials - 50,000 persons.
 - b. Remaining units of minor industry controlled by central or local government - 80,000 to 100,000 persons.
 - c. Cooperative industry - 300,000 persons.
 - d. Artisans - 140,000 persons.
 - e. Private industry - 8,000 to 10,000 persons.
16. According to the 1956-1960 Five Year Plan, investments for the extension of minor industry were to be derived from the following sources:
 - a. Government - 2,000 million zlotys.
 - b. Cooperative organization - 3,000 million zlotys.
 - c. Voivodship national councils - a special, unspecified fund for development and investments established by them.
17. Minor industry suffered from a shortage of certain raw materials, particularly castings, sheet iron, wood, plywood, and hides. Consequently, related enterprises could not fulfill their plan quotas; there was, for example, a persistent shortage of children's clothing and footwear. The inordinate amount of work required in making these items and the low price fixed for them made it impossible for producers to

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reach the quotas which were based on the money value of the products. Manufacturers therefore gave priority to the corresponding adult items.

18. The following minor industry products were exported through the state agency Warimpex: bakery and flour mill equipment

[redacted], medical equipment (China, musical instruments [redacted], toys, and sporting goods. In 1956 there was a

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trend to increase the import and export of minor industry products through the medium of international cooperative organizations, because it was felt that trade and barter through government channels was not always popular, particularly in the West.

19. In 1956 the head of the Minor Industry Department was called to the office of one of the Military Industry Departments of the PKPG and was instructed to work out an emergency production plan for the enterprises under his competence. As of late 1956, however, no action had been taken.

20. According to discussions among PKPG staff members, the Five Year Plan stipulated Polish output of casting metal was to reach 7.5 million tons, coal output, 110 to 115 million tons, and brick production, 4,000 million units.

Personalities¹

21. Zygmunt Adelis, a chemist, was the head of the Department for Balancing Raw Materials for Light Industry. [redacted]

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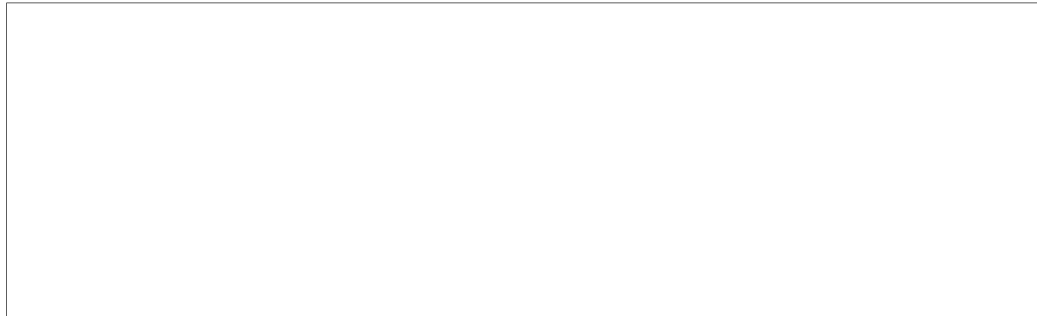
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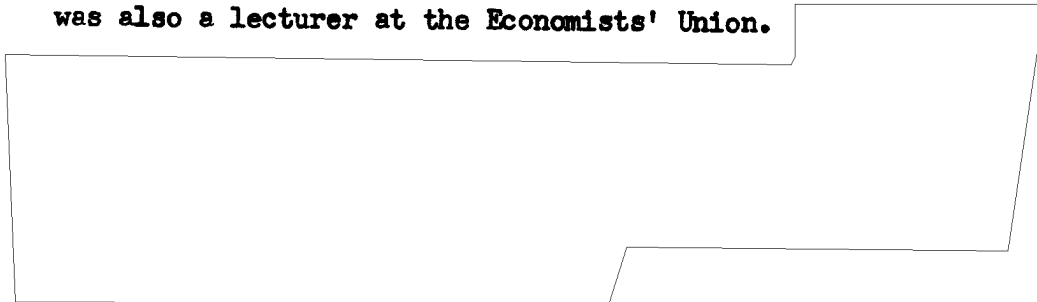
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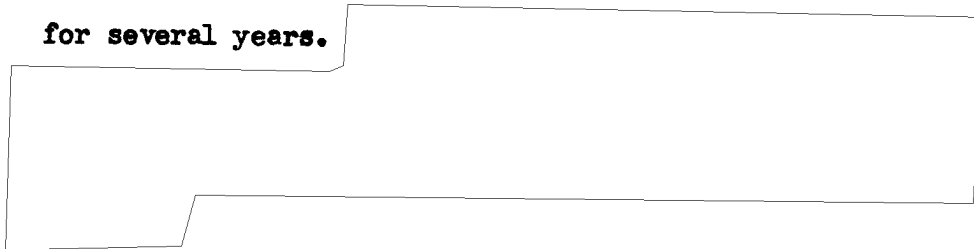
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22. Zbigniew Augustowski, an economist, was the head of the Cost and Price Policy Department of the PKPG for a long time. He was also a lecturer at the Economists' Union.



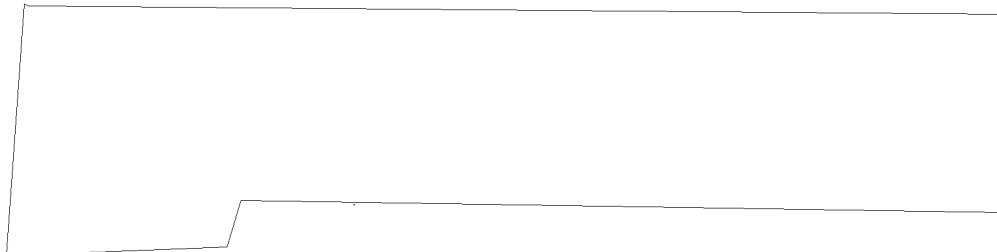
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23. Balinski (fnu) was the head of the Investments Department for several years.



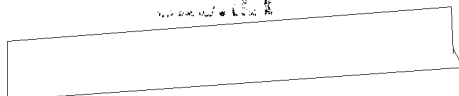
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24. Marjan Bartnicki was the chairman of the supreme commission for the evaluation of investment projects for a long period.



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25. Franciszek Elinowski, who had been the head or deputy of an economic department of the Central Committee of the PZPR, had been the first (?) deputy chairman of the PKPG since 1954.

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26. Zdzislaw Deutschman, an economist, was the head of the Department for Balancing Industrial Raw Materials, a sort of super agency for related work.

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27. Halina Diamant, an engineer, was the head of the Employment Department.

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28. Dworecki (or Dworzecki) (fnu), former head of the Soviet Department, was the head of the Department for Economic Cooperation after 1955. He succeeded Kohn (fnu) after the latter's transfer to the post of deputy head of the Central

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Petroleum Office (CUN). Dworecki, an engineer,

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29. Dzierzynski (fnu), a mining engineer, had been the head of the Mining Department since 1954.

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30. Colonel Grajworonski (fnu), a Soviet officer who wore a Polish uniform, was the deputy chairman of the ^PKPG in charge of the military industry.

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31. Wiktor Herer was the deputy head of the Agriculture and Forestry Department.

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32. Tadeusz Jankowski, an engineer, had been the head of the Machine Industry Department since 1954, and was also the acting head of the Energy Department.

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33. Jaszczukowa (fnu), the wife of former Cabinet Minister Boleslaw Jaszczuk, had been the nominal head of the Department for Cultural and Social Institutions since 1955, although the de facto head of the department was Dankowski (fnu), her deputy, since she was busy with public activities.

[REDACTED]

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34. Dr. Stefan Jedrychowski, an economist, had been the chairman of the PKPG since 1956.

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35. Leon Kasman, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was the first deputy chairman of the PKPG in 1955-

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1956. [REDACTED]

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36. Wicenty Kawalec was the head of the Regional Planning Department. [REDACTED]

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37. Jozef (?) Kopinski had been the ^{deputy} head of the Technical Development Department for several years. [REDACTED]

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38. Michal Korolewicz, who formerly headed the Internal Trade Department, was the head of the Department for Balancing Raw Materials for the Food Industry. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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39. Krawczyk (fnu) was the head of the Department for Balancing Raw Materials for Non-ferrous and Cables Industry and may have a similar position in a corresponding department in the successor organization.

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40. Mieczyslaw Lesz, an engineer who is now the Minister of Internal Trade, was the deputy chairman in charge of technical matters and communications until early 1957.

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41. Lowinski. (fnu), an engineer who had formerly been on the staff of the Machine Industry Department, had been the head of the Metallurgy Department since 1955.

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42. Mateusz Malachowski, an engineer who had headed the Construction Department for a number of years, was believed to have been pensioned in 1956.

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Ruks (fnu),

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[redacted] was Malachowski's
deputy.

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43. Mroczek (fnu) had been the head of the Transport and Communication Department for a number of years.

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44. Antoni Myslinski had been the head of the Food Industry Department since 1954.

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45. Niesialowski (fnu), a chemical engineer, who had formerly been on the staff of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, had been the head of the Chemical Industry Department since 1955.

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46. Nowicki (fnu) had headed the Building Materials Department since 1954.

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47. General Poltuzycki (fnu), a Russian, was the deputy chairman in charge of military industry from 1954 to 1956.

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48. Poniatowski (fnu) had been the head of the Department for Balancing Raw Materials for the Chemical Industry for several years.

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49. Czeslaw Prawdzic, an economist had been the head of the Long-Range Planning Department since 1956.

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50. Stanislaw Rog, an economist and a former member of the staff of the Light Industry Department, had been the head of the Coordination Department since 1956.

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51. Henryk Roze, an engineer, had been the head of the Foreign Trade Department since 1953

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52. Sawicki (fnu) was the head of the Department for Balancing Raw Materials for the Building Materials, [REDACTED]

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53. Edward Schneider, who had been the deputy head of the CUGM prior to its merger with the PKPG, had been the deputy head in charge of balancing supply and balancing materials since 1955. [REDACTED]

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54. Professor Kazimierz Secomski, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was the deputy chairman in charge of investments and construction. [REDACTED]

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55. Stacewicz (fnu) had headed the Light Industry Department since 1956. [REDACTED]

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56. Kazimierz Strzelecki had been the head of the Department for Balancing Raw Materials for the Foundry Industry for a number of years.

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57. Suchan (or Suchman) (fnu), an engineer, had been the head of the Department for Balancing Machine Production since 1954.

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58. Swierczynski (fnu), an economist, who was the second deputy head of the Agriculture and Forestry Department.

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59. Colonel Szanger (fnu) worked for the deputy chairman in charge of military industry.

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60. Irena Szenberg worked in a wood section in the Department for Balancing Raw Materials for the Building Materials, Paper and Wood Industries.

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61. Sziucki (fmu), a former official of the Ministry of Internal Trade, who had been the head of the Internal Trade Department since 1955.

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62. Adam Wang, a mechanical engineer, who had been the deputy chairman in charge of industry since 1951.

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63. Colonel Waluchowski (fmu) had been the head of the Department for Military Industry for a considerable period.

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64. Wieliczko (fmu) had been the head of the Communal Economy Department for several years.

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1. Comment: Most of these individuals are assumed to be in related positions in the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

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